

## IN SAFE HANDS

Are the Interests of West Virginia at Charleston.

## THE REPUBLICAN CAUCUS HELD

To Consult About the Future Legislative Programme.

## WAS A BUSINESS-LIKE SESSION.

All Impelled By a Desire to Give a Good Account of Their Stewardship and Bring About an Early Adjournment—No Political Significance in the Caucus—No Time Lost in Useless Debate—Status of Various Bills—Several Committees in Session.

[For Proceedings of the Legislature, See Seventh Page.]

CHARLESTON, W. VA., Jan. 28.—There was no particular political significance in the Republican caucus to-night beyond a general desire to expedite matters, act in concert on desirable legislation, and do what is best for the party by doing what is best for the people. The Republicans believe that all necessary legislation can be disposed of in 45 days, or less, and if it is not it will not be their fault.

Mr. Evans, of Berkeley, called the caucus to order. Mr. Campbell, of Ohio, was chosen chairman, Stuart F. Reed and James W. White, secretaries. It was a genuine love feast, the only question discussed, being, "What is best for the state, and how can we best bring it about?" From the discussions, the business done and the conclusions arrived at the people can rest assured that their interests are in safe hands, and that Republicans will act in concert on all important matters, with a view to giving a good account of their stewardship and bringing about an early adjournment.

The sessions of both houses, to-day were very quiet and business-like. No time was lost in useless debate, and the amount of business disposed of was probably greater than at any previous day of the session. The senate completed its calendar and the house made remarkable progress.

Three of the house's committees were in session this afternoon—the committee on the judiciary, on education and on mines and mining. The officers of the state grange were before the judiciary committee advocating the exemption of mortgaged property from taxation, and the taxing of the evidences of indebtedness instead. They were given a considerable hearing, but no decision was reached.

The committee on education held a secret session, at which the Morris bill, providing a list of text books and for a contract for the same, was under discussion. It was the subject of various amendments, and will be reported to-morrow. A favorable report will be made on Harmer's bill, providing for nine regents for the state university, instead of thirteen, as at present. The committee on mines and mining will report favorably on the bill prohibiting the employment of incompetent mine bosses, twelve months experience being required as a qualification of competency.

The senate judiciary committee disposed of a number of bills and will report them to-morrow. Favorable reports will be made on the Morris house bill amending the divorce laws; Senator Young's bill requiring the auditor, whenever a sheriff fails to make payments according to law, to notify him within thirty days of his default, and in case of non-payment, at the expiration of sixty days from date of notice to proceed against him and his sureties; and Mr. Farr's bill providing for the taxation of palace cars. Several other bills were considered, and favorable reports will be made of most of them.

The finance committee has been busily at work on the appropriation bill and it will probably be reported about the middle of the week.

The family of Hon. Alex. R. Campbell, who has been with him several days, left for home to-day.

Senator Stewart F. Reed returned to-day from a brief visit to his home at Clarksburg.

C. R. H.

## HOSPITALS FOR INSANE.

The Committee Enroute to Inspect Them. Mr. Elkins Leaves Charleston—The School Book Men Hurling.

Special Dispatch to the Intelligencer.

CHARLESTON, W. VA., Jan. 28.—The committee to look into the hospitals for the insane starts to-morrow. Its visit to the hospital at Spencer will be of special importance. It has been said that it is unwise to go ahead with the work there because of an inadequate water supply. The committee will have opportunity to pass on this question. Ex-Senate Senator Woodward, who is familiar with the subject, gives assurance that there is water enough and to spare. The last legislature appropriated \$60,000 for additional things to carry out the original plan. No contractor would undertake the work for that sum, all of which, except \$10,000 used for other purposes, is still in the treasury. The friends of the hospital wish enough more to complete the work.

Back of it all seem to be some political considerations, which have aroused Democratic hostility to the further prosecution of the work. Republicans are disposed to do what is right in the premises, having special regard to the increasing number of unfortunate for whom provision must be made. When the committee reports that there is an ample supply of water, the necessary appropriation will be made.

Senator-elect Elkins left to-night for his Randolph county home, much to the regret of his party friends, who desired his counsel in legislative matters of general importance. He has promised to return during the session if his business affairs will permit. A Democrat of prominence said to-day that West Virginia had never had a United States senator who showed the keen and intelligent interest in state affairs which Mr. Elkins manifests, and he thought it promised well for the state.

The book war is warming in intensity, and the opposing forces are nearing

the decisive encounter. A familiar figure is missing among the commanders. George Howard, of the American Book Company, has been promoted to a managerial position which requires his presence in states further south. His company is represented by Mr. Stearnes, an eastern man, who seems more the parson than the fighter. Mr. Smith, of E. H. Butler & Co., of Philadelphia, has been here before and comes back as one of the family. Messrs. Ambrose, Evans and White, of Cincinnati, are genial men who know how to exhibit their wares and make friends. Publisher of Heath & Co., has gone home, but his partner, Ames, is holding the fort. Dr. Mitchell, of the Cleveland house of Warner, is making a record as a quiet hustler.

The two houses make the mistake of allowing any of these enterprising men to skirmish on the floor while the sessions are going on.

C. R. H.

## THE ENCYCLICAL.

Monsignor Satelli Gives Out for Publication the English Translation of the Pope's Letter to the American Bishops—The Same as Already Published.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 28.—Monsignor Satelli to-day made public the long-expected encyclical from the pope. The most important features relate to the American delegate and his relations to the hierarchy in this country, and also defining the pope's attitude concerning societies of workmen.

The encyclical begins as follows:

"To Our Venerable Brethren, the Archbishops and Bishops of the United States of North America:

"Leo XIII, pope, venerable brethren, sends health and apostolic benediction. We traverse in spirit and thought the wide expanse of ocean, and although we have at other times addressed you in writing—chiefly when we directed encyclical letters to the bishops of the Catholic world—yet have we now resolved to address you separately, trusting that we shall be, God willing, of some assistance to the Catholic cause among you. To this we apply ourselves with the utmost zeal and care; because we highly esteem and love exceedingly the young and vigorous American nation, in which we plainly discern latent forces from the advancement alike of civilization and Christianity.

The encyclical then refers to the interest felt by the pope in the recent American celebration of the discovery of America.

"The barks of Columbus carried not only the germs of mighty states, but the principles of religion into remote regions beyond the sea."

FRIEND OF WASHINGTON.

The pope refers to the fact that the first bishop set by apostolic authority over the American church, began his labor when the great Washington was at the helm of the young republic. The well known familiar intercourse between these two men seems to be an evidence that the United States ought to be conjoined in concord and unity with the Catholic church.

"And not without cause," continues the encyclical, "for without morality the state can never endure, a truth which that illustrious citizen of yours, whom we have just mentioned, with a keenness of insight worthy of his genius and statesmanship, perceived and proclaimed."

The giant strides by which the republic is progressing is set forth and satisfaction is expressed that Catholicity keeps pace with this progress. The extension of the clergy, and the establishment of pious societies, parochial schools and mutual aid associations is particularly commended. But, the encyclical adds, that while it is true that the church has progressed under the republic, yet it would be erroneous to draw the conclusion that in America is to be sought the most desirable status of the church or that it would be universally lawful or expedient for state and church to be as in America, discovered and divorced.

The pope then sets forth the efforts he has made to leave nothing undone to preserve and solidly establish the Catholic religion in America. To that end two special objects have received attention: first, the advancement of learning; second, a perfecting of methods in the management of church affairs. The first end led to the establishment under apostolic authority of the Catholic University at Washington. It is urged that education cannot be complete which takes no notice of modern science. In the keen competition of talent Catholics ought not to be followers, but leaders.

## THIRD PLENARY COUNCIL.

The pope also refers to the beneficial results ensuing from the third plenary council at Baltimore.

When the council of Baltimore concluded its labors the duty still remained of putting, so to speak, a proper and becoming crown upon the work. This, we perceived, could scarcely be done in a more fitting manner than through the due establishment by the apostolic see of American legislation. Accordingly, as you are aware, we have done this. By this action, as we have elsewhere intimated, we have wished, first of all, to certify that, in our judgment and affection America occupies the same place and rights as other states, be they ever so mighty and imperial. In addition to this we had in mind to draw more closely the bonds of duty and friendship which connect you and so many thousands of Catholics with the apostolic see. In fact, the mass of the Catholics understood how salutary our action was destined to be; they saw, moreover, that it accorded with the usages and policy of the apostolic see. For it had been, from the earliest antiquity, the custom of the Roman pontiffs, in the exercise of the divinely bestowed gift of primacy in the administration of the church of Christ, to send forth legates to Christian nations and peoples. And they did this, not by an adventitious, but an inherent right for the Roman pontiff, upon whom Christ has conferred ordinary and immediate jurisdiction, as well over the all and singular churches, as over all and singular pastors, and faithful. Since he cannot personally visit the different regions and thus exercise the pastoral office over the flock entrusted to him, finds it necessary, from time to time in the discharge of the ministry imposed on him, to dispatch legates into different parts of the world, according as the need arises; who supplying his place, may correct errors, make the rough ways plain, and administer to the people confined to their care increased means of salvation.

But how unjust and baseless would be the suspicion, could it anywhere

exist, that the powers conferred on the legates are an obstacle to the authority of the bishops. Sacred to us more than any other as the rights of those whom the holy ghost has placed as bishops to rule the church of God. That these rights should remain in every nation in every part of the globe we both desire and ought to desire, the more so since the dignity of the individual bishops is by nature so interwoven with the dignity of the Roman pontiff, that any measure which benefits the one, necessarily protects the other. My honor is the honor of the universal church. My honor is unimpaired vigor of my brethren. Then I am truly honored, when to each one due honor is not denied.

## OFFICE AND FUNCTIONS.

Therefore since it is the office and function of an apostolic legate with whatever powers he is vested to execute the mandates and interpret the will of the pontiff who sends him so far from his being of any detriment to the ordinary power of the bishop, he will rather bring an accession of stability and strength. Finally, that with disagreements eradicated and mutual esteem maintained you may all work together with combined energies to promote the glory of the Anglican church and its general welfare.

Now, she will attain both these objects the more easily and abundantly, in proportion to the degree in which the future shall find her constitution perfected. But what is the meaning of the legislation of which we are speaking, or what is its ultimate aim, except to bring it about that the constitution of the church shall be strengthened, her discipline better fortified?

## EVILS OF DIVORCE.

This closes the reference to the American delegation and the pope proceeds to discuss the dissolubility of marriage. The evils of divorce are forcibly stated and the pope declares that divorce is as hostile to the state as the family. As regards civil affairs, it is urged that justice be cultivated and the laws of the gospel inculcated, without which liberty itself may be pernicious. The virtue of temperance, the frequent use of the sacraments and the observance of the just laws and institutions of the republic are also enjoined.

As to Catholics entering societies of workmen, the encyclical says:

"Now, with regard to entering societies, extreme care should be taken not to be ensnared by error. And we wish to be understood as referring in a special manner to the working classes, who assuredly have the right to unite in associations for the promotion of their interests; a right acknowledged by the church and unopposed by nature. But it is very important to them with whom they are to associate.

Therefore shun not only those associations which have been openly condemned by the judgment of the church, but those also in which the opinion of intelligent men, and especially of the bishops, are regarded as suspicious and dangerous.

"Unless forced by necessity to do otherwise, Catholics ought to prefer to associate with Catholics.

"The scenes of violence witnessed last year in your own country sufficiently admonish you that America, too, is threatened with the audacity and ferocity of the enemies of public order. The state of the times, therefore, bids Catholics to labor for the tranquility of the commonwealth, and for this purpose to obey the laws, abhor violence, and seek no more than equity or justice permits."

Concerning the press the encyclical says:

"Since the thirst for reading and knowledge is so vehement and widespread among you, every effort should be made to increase the number of intelligent writers who take religion for their guide and virtue for their constant companion. It is, of course, the proper function of the clergy to devote their care and energies to this great work. Let them then be mindful of their duty and not overstep the proper limits of moderation. The bishops placed in the lofty position of authority are to be obeyed; and suitable honor befitting the magnitude and sanctity of their office should be paid them. Now, this reverence, which it is lawful to no one to neglect, should of necessity be eminently conspicuous and exemplary in Catholic journalists. For journals, naturally circulating far and wide, come daily into the hands of everybody, and exert no small influence upon the opinions and morals of the multitude."

In conclusion the encyclical speaks of those who dissent in matters of faith, and hopes that they will be at length restored to the embrace of the church. The pope refers to the Indians and negroes as follows:

Meanwhile, as a passage of heavenly grace and a testimony of our benevolence, we most lovingly in the Lord, impart to you, venerable brethren, and to your clergy and people, our apostolic benediction.

Given at Rome, near St. Peter's, on the sixth day of January, the Epiphany of the Lord, in the year one thousand, eight hundred and ninety-five, the seventeenth of our pontificate.

[Signed] Leo P. P. XIII.

## PARLIAMENT POLITICS.

PARIS, Jan. 28.—President Faure's message was read to the chambers to-day.

The chamber of deputies passed the amnesty bill by a vote of 511 to 7.

M. Goblet's order of the day, asking the government for precise declaration in regard to its general policy, which was a test of the strength of the Ribot government, was taken up and defeated by a vote of 329 to 79.

## SCHOOL DISMISSED AT CHICAGO.

CHICAGO, Jan. 28.—To-day the mercury remaining constantly below zero, 2,000 public school children were dismissed because of the inability of the janitors to keep the building warm.

## BRIEFS FROM THE WIRES.

An epidemic of diphtheria is raging in McKean county, Pa.

The funeral of Lord Randolph Churchill occurred yesterday at Woodstock, England, and was largely attended.

A revolution has broken out in the departments of Canea, Bolivar, Magdalena and Antioquia, United States of Columbia.

The comptroller of the currency yesterday authorized the organization of the Enterprise National Bank of Allegheny City, Pa.

David Hampton, a colored murderer, was electrocuted at Sing Sing, N. Y., yesterday. But one shock was given, and death resulted in fifty-nine seconds.

## WHAT THEY THINK.

Opinion of Leading Congressmen on the President's Message.

## THE SILVER INTERESTS OPPOSED

To the Recommendations of the Democratic Executive.

## EASTERN LEGISLATORS SATISFIED

With the Proposed Financial Reforms Contemplated, But the General Opinion Seems to Be that no Measure Can Be Passed at the Present Session—Remarks of the Silver People Express Much Bitterness. The House and Senate Proceedings Yesterday—Mr. Wilson Will Endeavor to Force a Vote in the House.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 28.—Many of the senators did not obtain a very clear idea of the President's message to-day from its reading from the clerk's desk and therefore declined to express opinions as to its purport, or its effect upon legislation. As far as there were expressions they were generally to the effect that conditions had not been materially altered and that much would still depend upon whether the attitude of the silver men had been changed by the message. On this point the Democratic silver senators were generally non-committal while the Republicans and Populists silver men were quite outspoken in declaring that they were not appeased.

"The adoption of the President's plan," said Mr. Stewart (Pop., Nev.), "means twenty-cent wheat and two-cent cotton."

Senator Wolcott (Rep., Cal.) remarked: "The President speaks of the tyranny of preconceived opinions, seeming to overlook the fact that he makes himself a proper subject of his own criticism."

Senator Jones (Ark.) a Democratic silver senator and a member of the finance committee, did not apparently accept the suggestion of gold bonds with favor, but said he would not undertake to say what effect the message would have either on the finance committee or the senate.

Senator Sherman declined to speak of it, saying that he supposed he would have to give the document official consideration at to-morrow's meeting of the finance committee. As a rule the eastern senators and many of those from the Mississippi valley states found many points in the message to command, "but," said Senator Lodge, "what is the use? Many of the recommendations are good, but it is impossible to secure action."

## SENATOR TELLER'S OPINION.

Senator Teller said, very emphatically: "The message has made no impression upon the senate. It is easy to see that the President is wedded to the gold idea. His bond is a gold bond, and would weld the gold standard upon the country. It is the bankers' bond, one which would give the banks the absolute control of the finances. There is nothing in it for silver. Nor is there any possibility of the adoption of the plan in the senate. It is to further increase the debt and make it payable only in gold."

Senator Dubois (Rep., Ind.) said that while the President declared himself a friend of silver, he was endeavoring to prevent anything being done for silver by preparing a measure which would prevent silver ever becoming a part of the money system.

Senator White, of the finance committee, declined to commit himself further than to say that he did not believe legislation of the character outlined by the President's message would be attainable either in this Congress or the next.

Senator Voorhees, chairman of the finance committee, declined to discuss the question in any way.

Senator Hill endorsed the message without apparent reservation, saying: "The President states the situation very accurately. Permanent as well as temporary relief should be granted at once. I trust that there is good sense and patriotism enough in the present Congress not to refuse consideration of this subject. The business interests of the country desire and demand action, and the Democratic party cannot afford to antagonize that sentiment."

## HOUSE LEADERS.

Many Decline to Discuss the Message. Some of the Opinions.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 28.—Many of the Democratic leaders of the house declined to discuss the message until they had had time to consider details.

Mr. Strauss, (Dem. New York), said: "The moment a bill on the line of the President's recommendation has been passed, not only will gold shipments cease, but the tide of gold will turn the other way. Europe has lost confidence in our ability to maintain gold payments. They hold from three to four thousand millions of our securities which they are selling as rapidly as our markets will absorb them regardless of the fact that they do not know what to do with their money."

"They would rather lose several years interest than to receive back the principal in a fifty cent dollar. Unless Congress acts promptly the President will have to sell another fifty million of bonds at a rate less favorable to the government and this will have to be represented at constantly diminishing periods and less favorable rates."

GOES FARTHER THAN EXPECTED. Mr. Hatch, (Dem. Missouri): "There is nothing novel or startling in this proposition, except that it goes farther than many of us ever expected to see a Democratic President go."

Mr. Newlands (Pop., Nevada): "It is intended to place the government on a gold basis alone, to raise the value of gold and increase the burden of the debt bearing classes. The silver men will fight it."

Mr. Sperry (Dem., Connecticut), member of the banking and currency committee: "Mr. Cleveland has risen to

the emergency. It will draw a distinct line that will make it impossible longer to compromise the issue."

## MR. BLAND'S VIEWS.

Mr. Bland, (Dem. Missouri) the silver leader: "A gold bond means a gold standard, and this is the first presidential proposition ever made that brings Congress to the direct issue between the gold standard and bi-metalism. Silver is wholly ignored as a redemption fund for government obligations. The Chicago platform said silver should be treated as a standard money equally with gold. The message and the bill utterly repudiated that principle. If the secretary of the treasury would pay at his discretion silver to the people who are raiding the treasury, the gold reserve would be protected without the sale of a single bond. Mr. Carlisle has admitted that it would have worked admirably. There is no reason why it should not be done now and every reason when we know banks and the gold interests of New York are raiding the treasury to coerce legislation in their interest. Right now the battle must be fought out."

## "AN ARREST SURRENDER."

Mr. Bryan, (Dem., Nebraska): "That message and that bill make the most abrupt surrender to the gold conspiracy ever proposed. It is the Wall street idea in parliamentary language."

Representative Grosvenor (Rep., Ohio): "The message is a little weak in referring to his former message which his own party repudiated. The President appeals to us to be non-partisan and yet every financial measure that has come here for the relief of the treasury has been treated as a party measure by the Democratic caucus and Republican opinion and advice ignored."

Representative V. A. Stone, (Rep., Pennsylvania): "The message is strong and meets the situation squarely. The condition of the country requires immediate relief administered purely from a patriotic standpoint."

Mr. Outwaite, (Dem., Ohio), member of the rules committee: "The message is very strong in both its reasoning and conclusion and the situation it presents is truly alarming."

Representative Hartman, (Rep., Montana): "The message is an absolute declaration for the gold standard providing that the bonds be paid in gold."

## IN THE HOUSE.

The President's Message the Subject of Interest—Mr. Wilson Will Move for a Vote.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 28.—The interest in the house to-day centered in the President's message, which was read after the body convened. There was a slight skirmish over its reference and that of the administration bill which Mr. Springer introduced, but both were referred to the committee on banking and currency. Mr. Wilson having waived jurisdiction of the bond feature of the message, which could have gone to the ways and means committee.

Members were busy in discussing the message and bill throughout the session and gave little attention to the debate on the bill to repeal the discriminatory duty of the sugar imported from bounty paying countries. At the conclusion of the debate to-day Mr. Wilson attempted to effect an arrangement for a vote, after two hours of debate to-morrow, but Mr. Grosvenor, (Rep., Ohio), objected. Despite the objection, Mr. Wilson stated his purpose to try to secure a vote at the end of that time.

## IN THE SENATE.

The Settlement of the Re-Location of the Indians—The Message.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 28.—The reading of President Cleveland's message on the financial situation formed the most interesting feature of to-day's session of the senate. It was presented shortly after noon, and there was very promptly a filling up of empty chairs by senators who were not on hand when the senate met. The President's views and recommendations were listened to with close attention, both by senators and the occupants of the galleries, and when the reading of the message was concluded it was sent to the finance committee.

Most of the day was taken up by the passage of the house bill (with senate amendments) disapproving an agreement with the Southern Ute Indians providing for their removal from Colorado to Utah, allotting lands in severalty to those desiring them and removing others from a portion of the present reservation and confining them to the western part of it and to several reservations in New Mexico. The bill was passed. The matter of the locating of these Indians has long been a vexatious one difficult of settlement by the Indian committees of both houses. To-day's action bids fair to result in the final settlement of the question at an early date.

## The Brooklyn Strike.

BROOKLYN, N. Y., Jan. 28.—Master Workman Connelly has sent a letter to the presidents of the railroad companies, to the effect that he had been requested by the strikers to write to the railroad companies that they will go back to work at the same rate of wages as was paid in 1894; reporting for duty within six hours. In the meantime a committee of the strikers will call upon the presidents of the three railroads involved. The companies refuse to discharge their non-union men.

J. M. Harris, the novelist, opened his literary career by writing leading articles for a Nottingham paper. David Christie Murray commenced his journalistic career on the staff of a Birmingham paper.

"A Friend in Need is a Friend Indeed." A friend advised me to try Ely's Cream Balm and after using it six weeks I believe myself cured of catarrh. It is a most valuable remedy.—Joseph Stewart, 624 Grand avenue, Brooklyn, N. Y.

My son was afflicted with catarrh, I induced him to try Ely's Cream Balm and the disagreeable catarrhal smell all left him. He appears as well as any one.—J. C. Olmstead, Arcola, Ill.

Price of Cream Balm is fifty cents.

Weather Forecast for To-day.

For West Virginia, snow in eastern portion; fair in western west winds.

For Western Pennsylvania, snow; variable winds.

For Ohio, generally fair; variable winds.

THE TEMPERATURE YESTERDAY.

As furnished by C. SCHNEPP, druggist, corner Market and Fourteenth streets.

7 a. m. 33. 8 a. m. 33. 9 a. m. 33. 10 a. m. 33. 11 a. m. 33. 12 m. 33. 1 p. m. 33. 2 p. m. 33. 3 p. m. 33. 4 p. m. 33. 5 p. m. 33. 6 p. m. 33. 7 p. m. 33. 8 p. m. 33. 9 p. m. 33. 10 p. m. 33. 11 p. m. 33. 12 m. 33. Weather—Changeable.

## TERRIBLE WRECK.

A Passenger Train Wrecked and a Large Number Injured.

## TWO PEOPLE INSTANTLY KILLED

And Forty More Injured, Several Seriously—The Rails Spread While the Train Is Running at Full Speed. Two of the Cars Catch Fire and Add to the Wreck.

INDIANAPOLIS, Jan. 28.—A terrible wreck, causing loss of life and maimed limbs, occurred at Coatesville at 2 o'clock this afternoon. Vandalia train No. 2, due in this city at 2:35, was wrecked by the spreading of the rails. Two persons were killed almost instantly and thirty or forty were seriously injured.

The train was running at full speed and was about twenty minutes late. It had just passed the town of Coatesville and was rounding a curve when the rails spread. The private car of President R. W. McKenney, which was in the rear, jumped the tracks. This was followed by the parlor car and then the ladies' car. All went off the track, the two rear cars going down the embankment ten feet before the train could be stopped. The smoker left the track, but did not go over.

Two rear cars caught fire, but were extinguished when the work of rescue began.

A man died soon after being taken from the car. In his pocket was found letters indicating that his name was John W. Norton, manager of the Grand opera house at St. Louis. He was carried to a school house unconscious and lived only a short time. He did not speak.

Mrs. W. S. Towers, Carthage, Mo., was carried from the car and died while being taken to the school house.

THE LIST OF INJURED.

The injured were carried up the embankment to houses on the north side of the track and soon the town people and physicians gathered to give assistance. The injured are:

Margaret Roberts, Indianapolis, Ind., injured about the face and breast and internal injuries.

Ewing O. Whitting, Boston, had cut over left eye.

Mrs. Ewing O. Whitting, injured about side and breast, seriously.

S. Neugeon, Vigo, Texas, hurt about head.

F. L. Wrap, hurt about head.

Dr. H. J. Talbott, Indianapolis, seriously hurt about head and internally injured.

Mrs. N. W. Ferguson, Terre Haute, right side and internally injured.

Mrs. D. Hudson, Green Castle, Ind., cut on right side of head, not serious.

Gertrude Parish, four-year-old girl, Palestine, Ill., cut on side of face, not serious.

W. S. Towers, Carthage, Mo., badly hurt in side.

D. W. Mendshall, Terre Haute, seriously cut and fears of internal injury.

Lulu Sheets, Indianapolis, hurt about knee.

J. L. Les, Mansfield, Ohio, leg mashed.

John W. Crayens, editor Green Castle, Ind., World, rib broken and badly bruised.

Mrs. Zelda Seguin Wallace, Indianapolis, hurt in back.

Richard Trauch, Brazil, Ind., head hurt.

J. W. Mitchell, Terre Haute, skull fractured.

Mrs. Delfie, Omaha, Neb., badly bruised.

Joseph H. Dillon, traveling salesman, New York, badly bruised.

Mrs. Joseph H. Dillon, New York, badly bruised and arm broken.

L. W. D. Bebee, Ill., bruised about the head.

Frank Gully, Washington, D. C., Pullman car conductor, badly bruised.

Mrs. Rothschild, Ogden, Utah, badly bruised.

Mrs. D. Landerson, Green Castle, Ind., hurt about head.

Mrs. Fescus, Terre Haute, ribs broken, internal injury.